

State Water Board Measure W-4 Workshop: Urban Water Use and Reuse

Wisely Managing Our Urban Water Resources

Neal Shapiro, City of Santa Monica
June 17, Sacramento



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OBJECTIVES

Harvest urban runoff (dry/wet weather) for reuse (recharge or direct use) and pollution treatment

Treat all dry weather and some wet weather urban runoff leaving the City

Connect land use/design to the Hydrologic Cycle, reducing the disconnect and disruption of water flow

Mimic nature; blend into the land

Take proactive, watershed approach to reducing urban runoff problems

Convert a perceived “waste” into a valuable resource for reuse – SMURRF, Cisterns



Hierarchy of Treatment

Collect, treat and **(RE)USE**

Dry weather – **REUSE**; second time use since dry weather runoff is wasted water already used once, i.e. irrigation runoff, hosing of hardscapes, washing cars, draining pools, etc.

Wet weather – **USE**; first time use of harvested rain water in place of potable water.

Collect, treat and infiltrate (latter polishes the treated runoff)

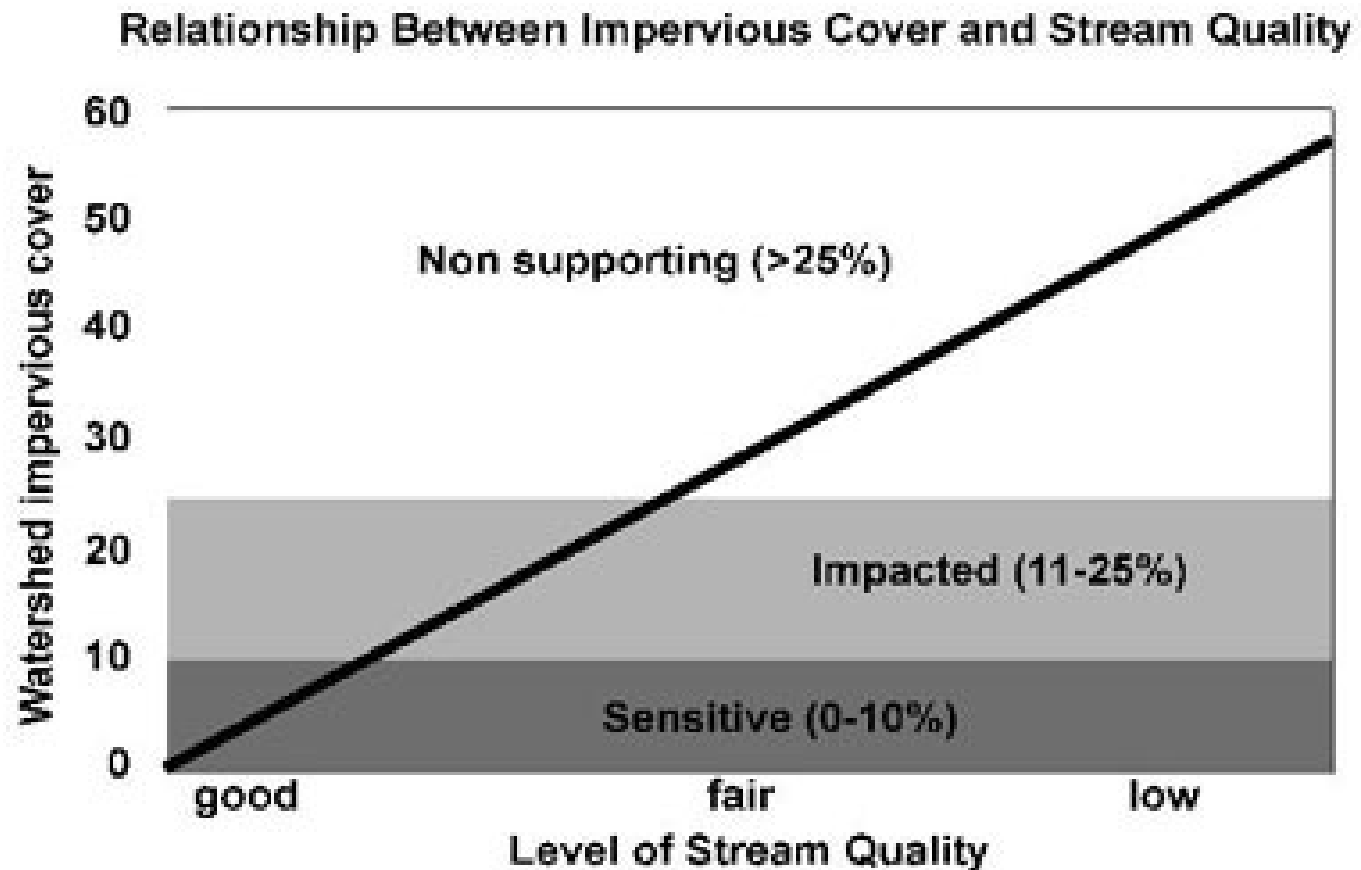


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Water Quality

As hardscapes increase, water quality goes down.



Source: Schueler, T. 1994. *The Importance of Imperviousness*.
In: *Watershed Protection Techniques* 1(3):100-111.



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Study links drains, bay to sickness

Polluted runoff after storms can
hike risk of illness for swimmers

By Susan Woodward
STAFF WRITER

Surfers have long suspected it, health officials have skirted it, and many tourists haven't even thought about it. But finally there is an answer to the long-asked question: Can swimming in Santa Monica Bay make you sick?

In short, yes.

According to a report released Tuesday, people who swim in the ocean close to storm drains have a 1 in 25 chance of developing a symptom such as fever, gastroenteritis, earache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, coughing, or a sore throat. The epidemiological report — undertaken by USC School of Medicine Professor Robert Haile for the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project — is the first to study the effects of urban runoff on human health.

Storm waters carry trash, fertilizers, gasoline and animal feces from city streets into the Los Angeles County storm-drain system, which empties the untreated runoff into San

numerous outlets. The report relies on beach surveys conducted last summer in which 5,400 people who swam near the Ashland Avenue storm drain at Santa Monica Beach, the Santa Monica Canyon storm drain at

and at Surfrider Beach near Malibu Creek. All three local

**Local tourism dampened
by stream of bad news**
Visitor industry threatened by L.A. image



**Venice m
fund-rai
Art Walk set**

NESS

E3

LIFE/ART

Warning: Beach bacteria hazard often

ak

vels frequently exceed at some of the county's beaches, but health officials warn swimmers or close to the water, the environment. Heal the Bay charged

analysis of routine tests along Santa Monica that bacteria levels ex

Report card grades 48 beaches in the South Bay, Westside./A9

end of Ballona Creek in Playa del Rey.

But the county Department of Health Services has no policy to warn the public of the routine violations unless the contamination can be linked to a sewage spill.

"Unless there is a known sewage release, they don't want to do anything," said Mark Gold, staff scientist for

"They fail to tell people about the routine violations."

County officials issued health warnings or closed beaches just 13 times since the beginning of 1989, despite evidence that bacteria standards are violated almost every day somewhere in the county.

"It's the only protection the swimmer has," Gold said. "It's the only measuring stick we have to tell people whether there is a problem at their beach."

County officials, asked Friday to comment on an advance copy of the report, did not return telephone calls.



The coast along Big Sur. Some officials said while the results were troubling, the water

Beach Closings Reach Record Levels in State

■ **Environment:** Survey finds 3,547 instances of pollution problems last year.

By SEEMA MEHTA
TIMES STAFF WRITER

California's fabled coastline is far more polluted than previously thought. From San Diego to San



Danger of urban runoff noted

■ Assemblyman Nakano tells folks at Venice meeting bill would address pollution caused by older roads.

Laura Wides
OUR TIMES

VENICE — A panel of experts including state Assemblyman George Nakano alerted local residents Tuesday night to the dangers of polluted urban runoff and its effect on Los Angeles beaches.

The Democrat, who represents Venice and a number of South Bay communities, urged residents attending the Venice

TROUBLE IN THE BAY

MALIBU
A Malibu Creek and Lagoon
B Topanga Canyon Blvd.
PACIFIC PALISADES
C 16801 Pacific Coast Hwy.
D Chautauqua Blvd.
E Puiga storm drain

SANTA MONICA
F Montana Ave.
G Santa Monica Pier
H Pico Blvd.*
I Ashland Ave.

VENICE
J Woodward Ave.

MARINA DEL REY
K Ballona Creek

LAX
L Imperial Hwy.

REDONDO BEACH
M Herondo St.
N Redondo pier
O Avenue I

* Usually diverted, but occasional runover occurs. Sources: Heal the Bay

WARNING
NO SWIMMING
PELIGRO
NO BATHING

TESTING THE WATERS

Health of region's shores threatened by urban runoff

By Harrison Shoppard



Water Quantity

Gov. proclaims statewide drought; Schwarzenegger's move puts Californians on notice that water rationing is possible. LA Times June 4, 2008

A permanent drought seen for Southwest

A study says global warming threatens to create another Dust Bowl. Water politics could also get heated.

By ALAN ZAREMBO
and BETTINA BOXALL
Times Staff Writers

The driest periods of the last century — the Dust Bowl of the 1930s and the droughts of the 1950s — may become the norm in the Southwest United States within decades because of global warming, according to a study released Thursday.

The research suggests that

Philip Mote, an atmospheric scientist at the University of Washington who was not involved in the study, added, "There is a convergence of the models that is very strong and very worrisome."

The future effect of global warming is the subject of a United Nations report to be released today in Brussels, the second of four installments being unveiled this year.

The first report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was released in February. It declared that global warming had become a "run-away train" and that human activities were "very likely" to blame.

[See Drought, Page A17]

From The **Source** Glendale Water & Power News
141 North Glendale Ave., Level 2, Glendale, CA 91201
City of Glendale Water & Power
Reliable • Competitive • Trusted

WATER CONSERVATION EDITION

Dry,
Dry,
Dry...

It's the
DRYEST YEAR on Record

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B8 THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 2007 LOS ANGELES TIMES



LOTS OF SUN, NOT MUCH SNOW: Department of Water Resources hydrologist Frank Gehlke as he skis across a field during the agency's fourth snow survey of the season, conducted near Echo Lake.

Snowpack near 2-decade low

Much-needed storms didn't come. If dry conditions continue, it could deplete reservoirs.

From the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO — Snowpack in the Sierra Nevada is at its lowest in decades, leading to a dry month.

Frank Gehlke, the department's snow survey section chief, said the storm that passed over the Sierra on Monday boosted the snowpack by about 2 inches but wasn't enough to recover from a dry month.



Lake Powell's "bathub ring"—a residue from water immersion—records how far the water level has fallen in the giant reservoir. Inflow from the Colorado River has been below average every year but one since 1999, when Powell was last full. It's now below 90 percent capacity and dropping.

Paving Our Way to Water Shortages: *How Sprawl Aggravates Drought*



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Turning Impermeable to Permeable

LID Strategies



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ORDINANCE

- Urban Runoff Pollution Mitigation Code. 7.10 SMMC
- Post-construction BMPs
- LID Focus
- Harvest up to $\frac{3}{4}$ " storm event
- All land uses
- Retrofits, new and re-development



TREATMENT – Public Projects

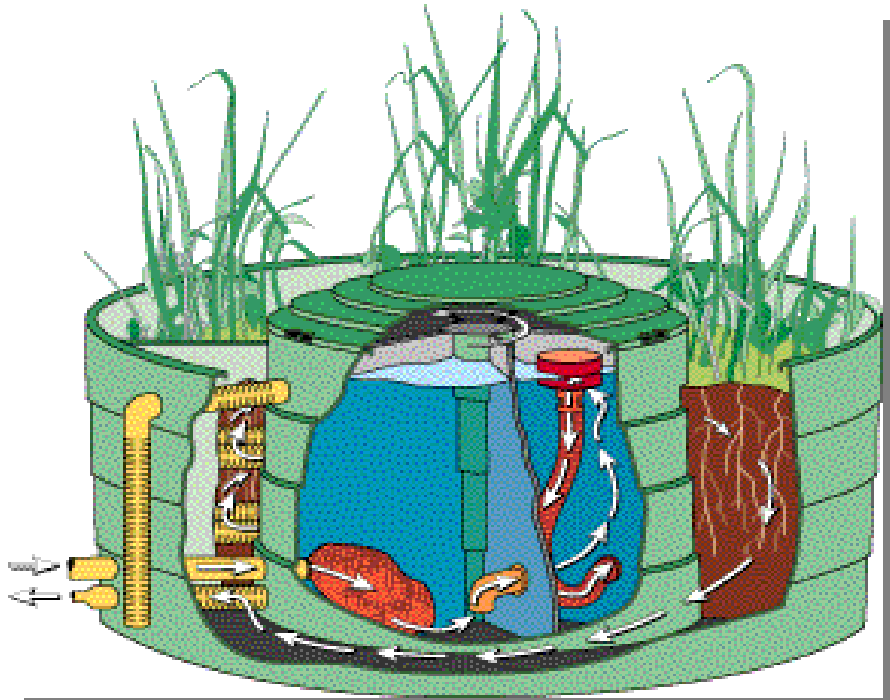
- New & Retrofits in built out city, worse case
- Infiltration fields
- Porous surfaces
- Filtering
- Rainwater Harvesting & Use



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Onsite Natural Infiltration/Filtration



Onsite Natural Infiltration/Filtration

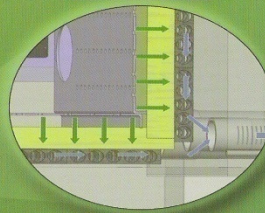
SYSTEM OPERATION



MWS-LINEAR IS DESIGNED TO MEET THE MOST STRINGENT STORMWATER REGULATIONS.

The system utilizes multi-stage treatment processes including the revolutionary filter media (BioMediaGreen) for primary filtration followed by a 4th generation sub-surface flow wetland for biological remediation.

Utilizing the revolutionary filter media: **BioMediaGREEN**



THIS SYSTEM PROVIDES THE MOST EFFECTIVE TREATMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.



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Onsite Retention



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Permeable Paving



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Permeable Paving



Virginia Avenue Park



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Virginia Avenue Park



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Airport Park



Main Library

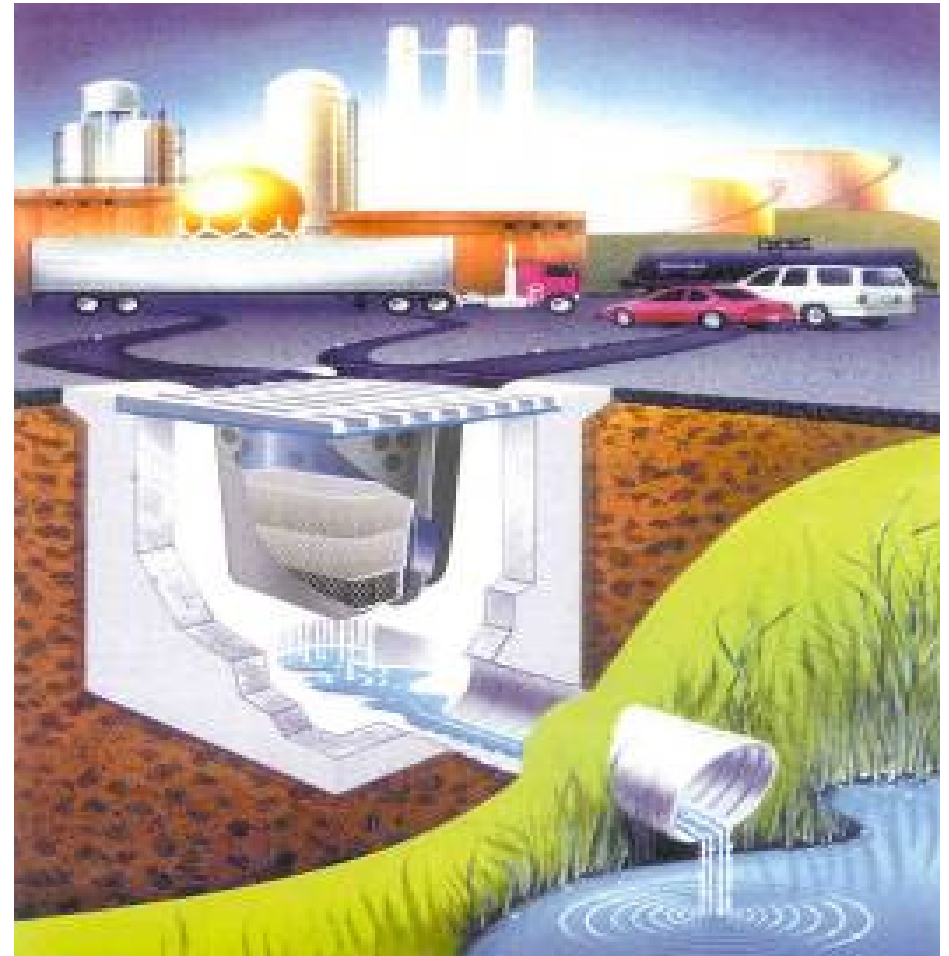


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Use of Parkways



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Parkway Infiltration



4. 10. 2006



3. 27. 2006

Big Blue Bus Retention - PhI



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Big Blue Bus Retention: Phase II



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resources

415 Pacific Coast Highway - Retention



3. 20. 2008

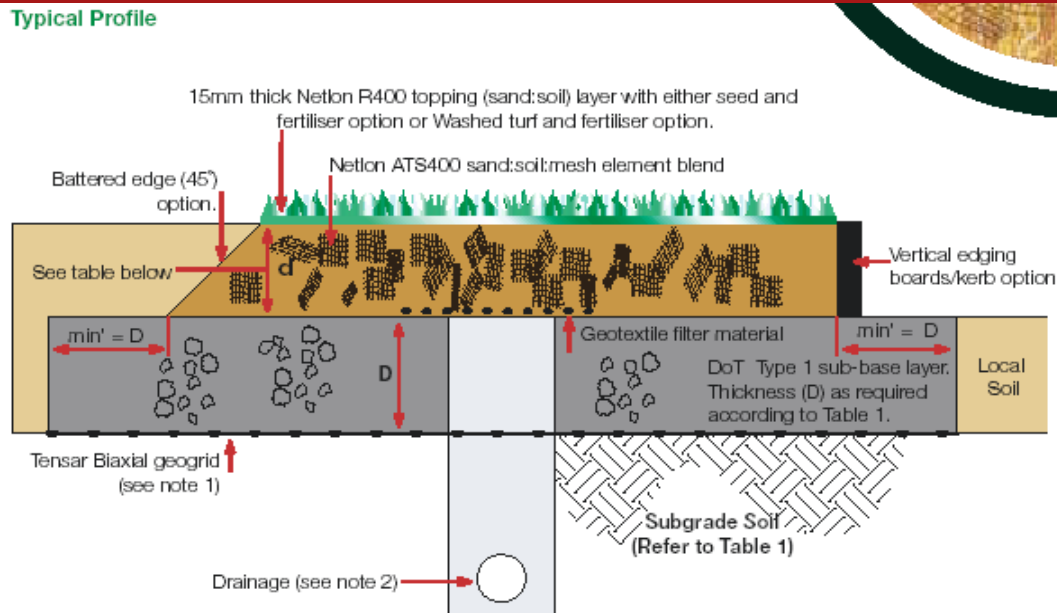


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Green Beach Parking Lot Project

Typical Profile



Netlon Advanced Turf System



Green Beach Parking Lot Project



Bicknell Avenue Green St. Project



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Bicknell Avenue Green St. Project



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Bicknell Avenue Green St. Project



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TREATMENT –Private Properties

- Infiltration fields
- Permeable surfaces
- Rainwater storage and use



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Onsite Natural Infiltration/Filtration



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Onsite Retention-private businesses



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Infiltration BMPs – Onsite Storage



Multi-Family



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Eco-Rain Boxes



Multi-Family



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Infiltration Pits BMPs – Onsite Retention



Single-Family



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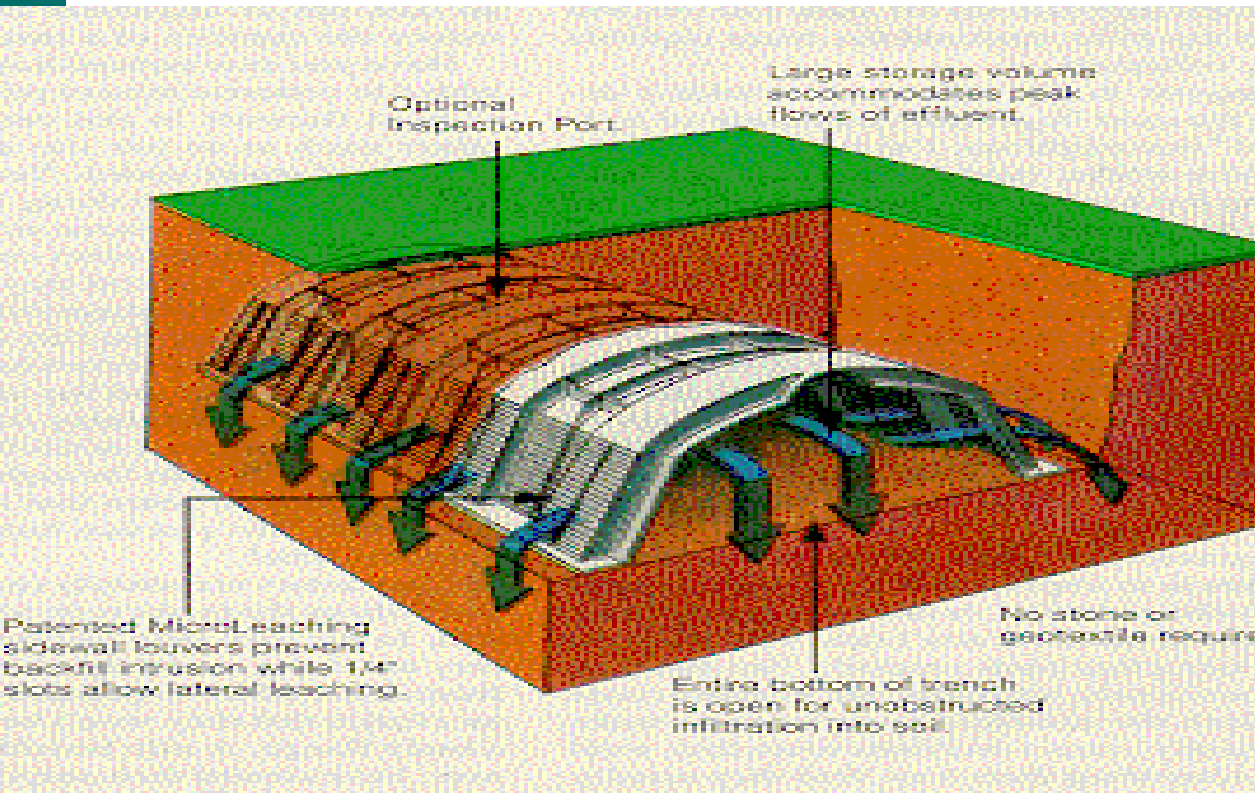
RainStore, Storm Cell



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Infiltrators



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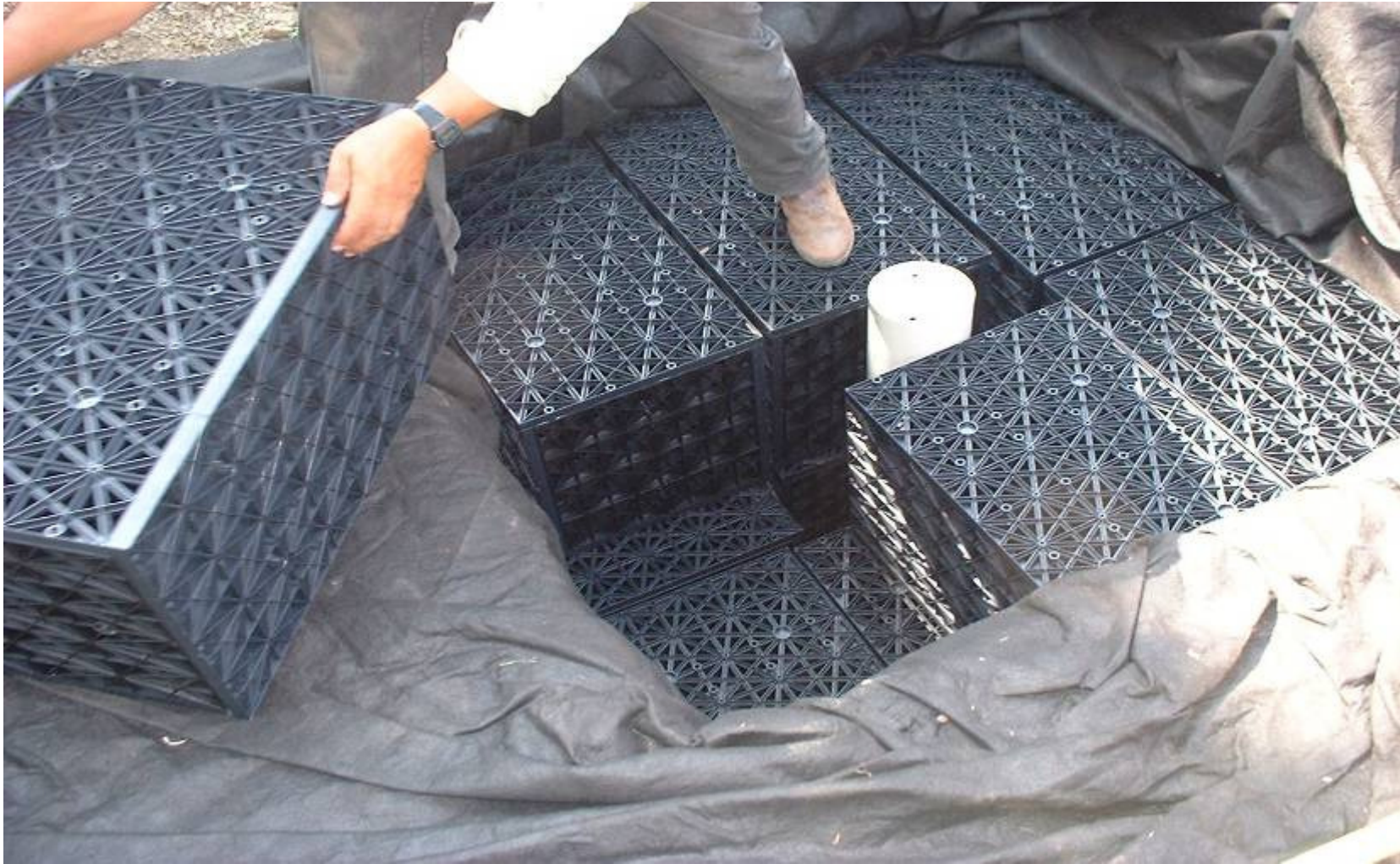
Cultec Rechargers



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Atlantis tanks



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Other Plastic Storage Products



Above, CUDO
Modular Tank,
KriStar

Below, Storm Tank,
Brentwood Industries



Big Projects



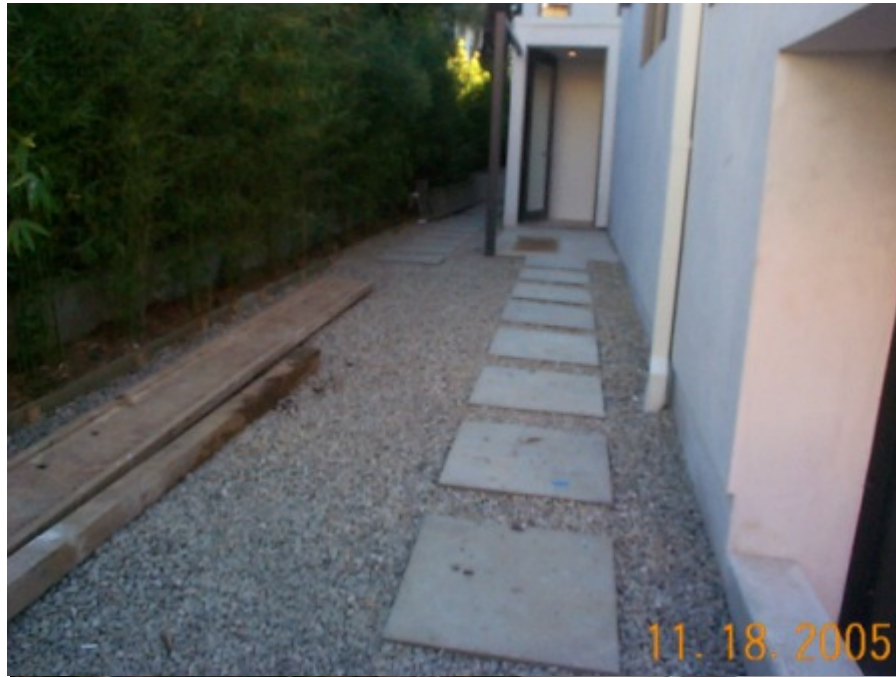
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Driveways and Runoff – drains and paving



Driveways, Walkways and Runoff – drains and paving



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Rain Barrel Pilot Program – Disconnect or Redirect



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Multi-Family building



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Multi-Family building



Single Family project



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Preserve Tomorrow
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Single Family project



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Single Family project

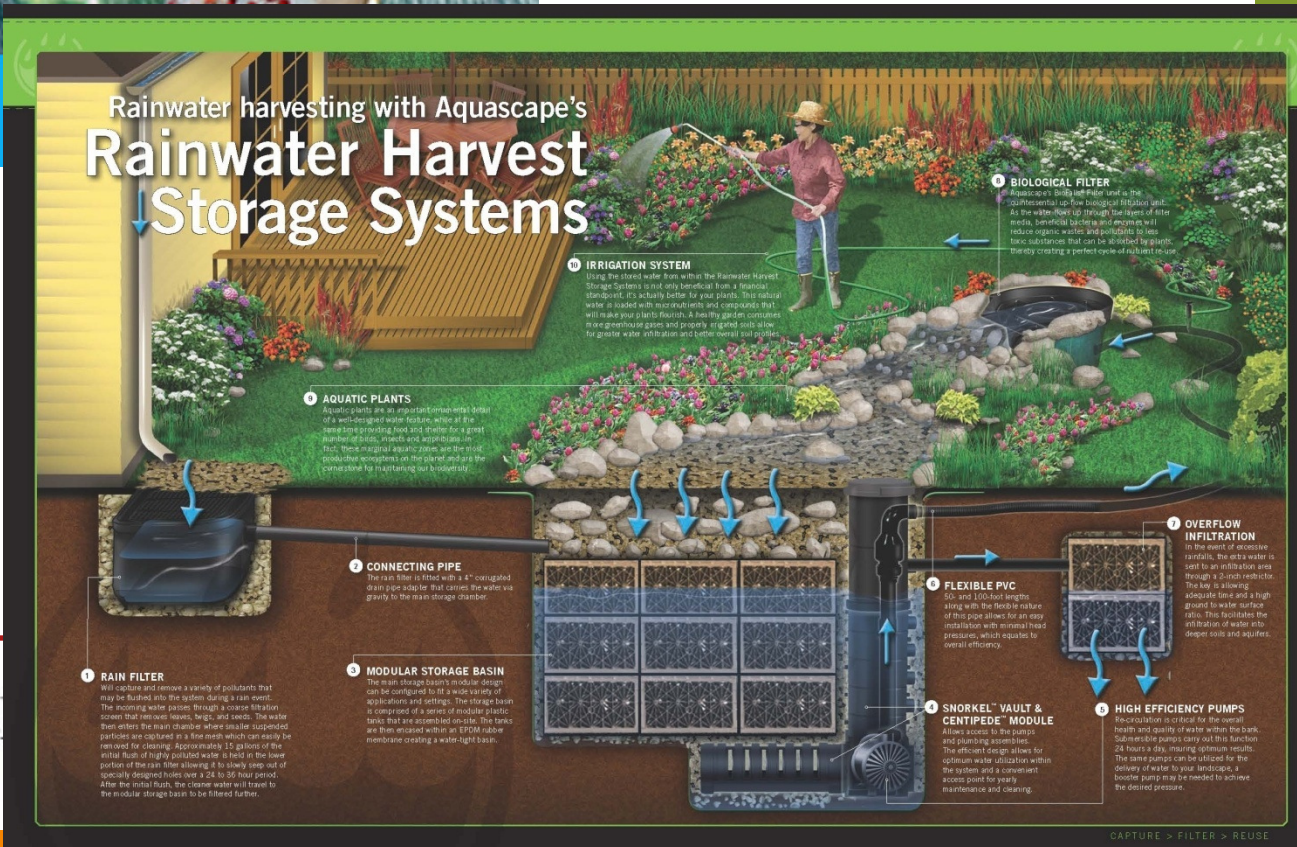
Water gives life.
Water sustains life.
Water IS life..



Residential Rainwater Harvesting Systems



sustana



Green Roof & Pavers



Green Roof & Porous Concrete



Natural Resources Defense Council offices



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SMURRF

Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility

Joint Santa Monica-Los Angeles Project

- Reuse a local water resource.
- Keep a pollution source out of Santa Monica Bay.
- Reduce imported water supplies & impacts on other watersheds.
- Open, walk-through facility to educate the public.
- Up to 500,000 gallons/day, ave. is 325,000
- 3% of City's daily water use.
- \$12 Million
- \$175,000 O&M



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Recommended Treatment for Reuse with Recycled Water

Runoff
In

Screens
Degritters

DAF

Membrane
Filtration

Ultraviolet
Disinfection

To
Reuse

- Trash
- Grit
- Suspended Solids
- Oil/Grease
- Turbidity
- Pathogens



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Rotating Drum Screen



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Grit Chamber



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Dissolved Air Flootation



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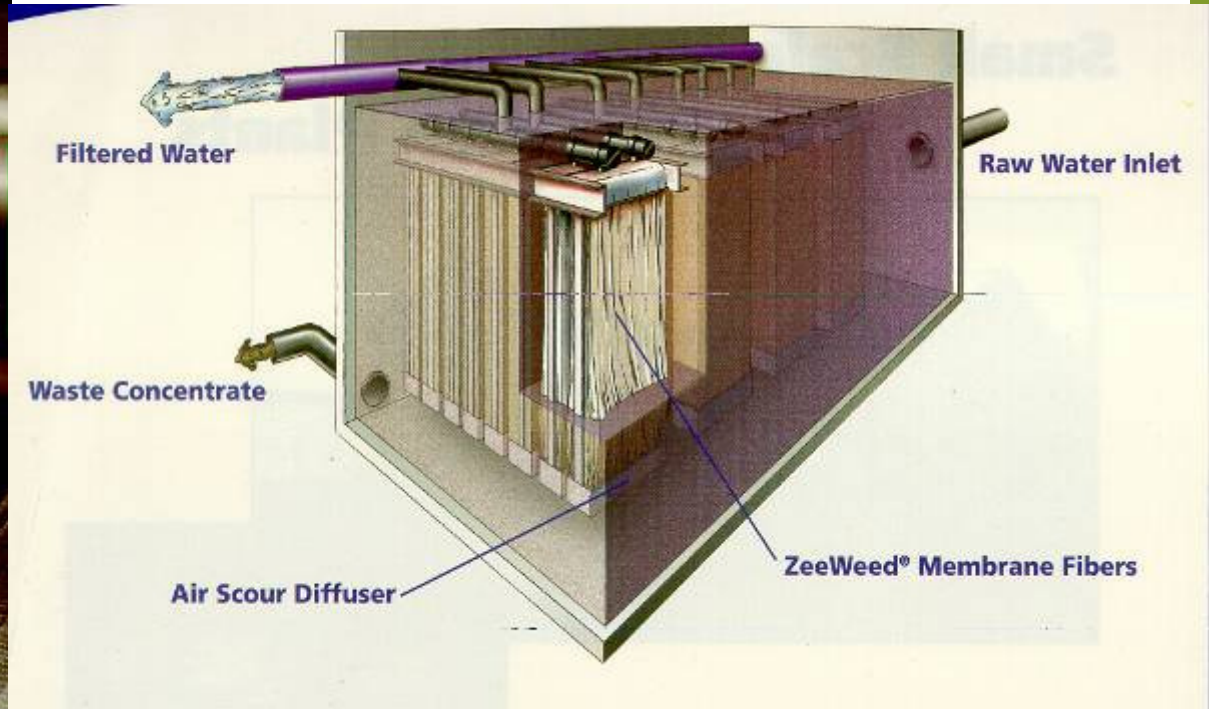


Microfiltration



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UV Radiation Channel



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Water Quality and Nomenclature –

Lack of adequate legal guidelines

Rainwater & Dry Weather Runoff Harvesting for Outdoor and Indoor Non-Potable Uses				
Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) System	Type of Use	Minimum WQ	Treatment Process	Permit Requirement
Rain Barrel (onsite collection)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Must be certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for use with potable water.Shall consist of a sealed lid with screen opening, spigot and/or hose bib, screened air vent, and overflow pipe or equivalent.Shall be labeled to indicate non-potable waterMay not be connected to indoor/ outdoor municipal potable plumbing, pressurized or sprayed.All rain barrels shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instruction.	Landscape irrigation, gravity, hose	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-screening	N/A
	Car Washing	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-screening	
Cistern (onsite collection)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Must be certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for use with potable water.All cisterns shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instruction and be equipped with an overflow deviceI don't think you need these last 4 bullets below as this is a matrix for treatment only. The plumbing will come later after Public Health signs off on treatment, end-use matrix. I think we are all in agreement on the stuff below though I don't want to be beholden to Public Health.<u>Piping system</u>: shall be identified by continuous	Landscape Spray Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total coliforms < XXXXFecal coliforms < XXXXNo Mini WQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-screeningDetention/ sedimentationDisinfection – chlorination (tablet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PlumbingElectricalBuilding/Grading
	Sub-surface irrigation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-screeningDetention/ sedimentation	

City of Los Angeles – Bureau of Sanitation – Watershed Protection Division1
Rainwater Use Matrix_Neal Comments 6-11-09



Water Quality and Nomenclature –

Lack of adequate legal guidelines

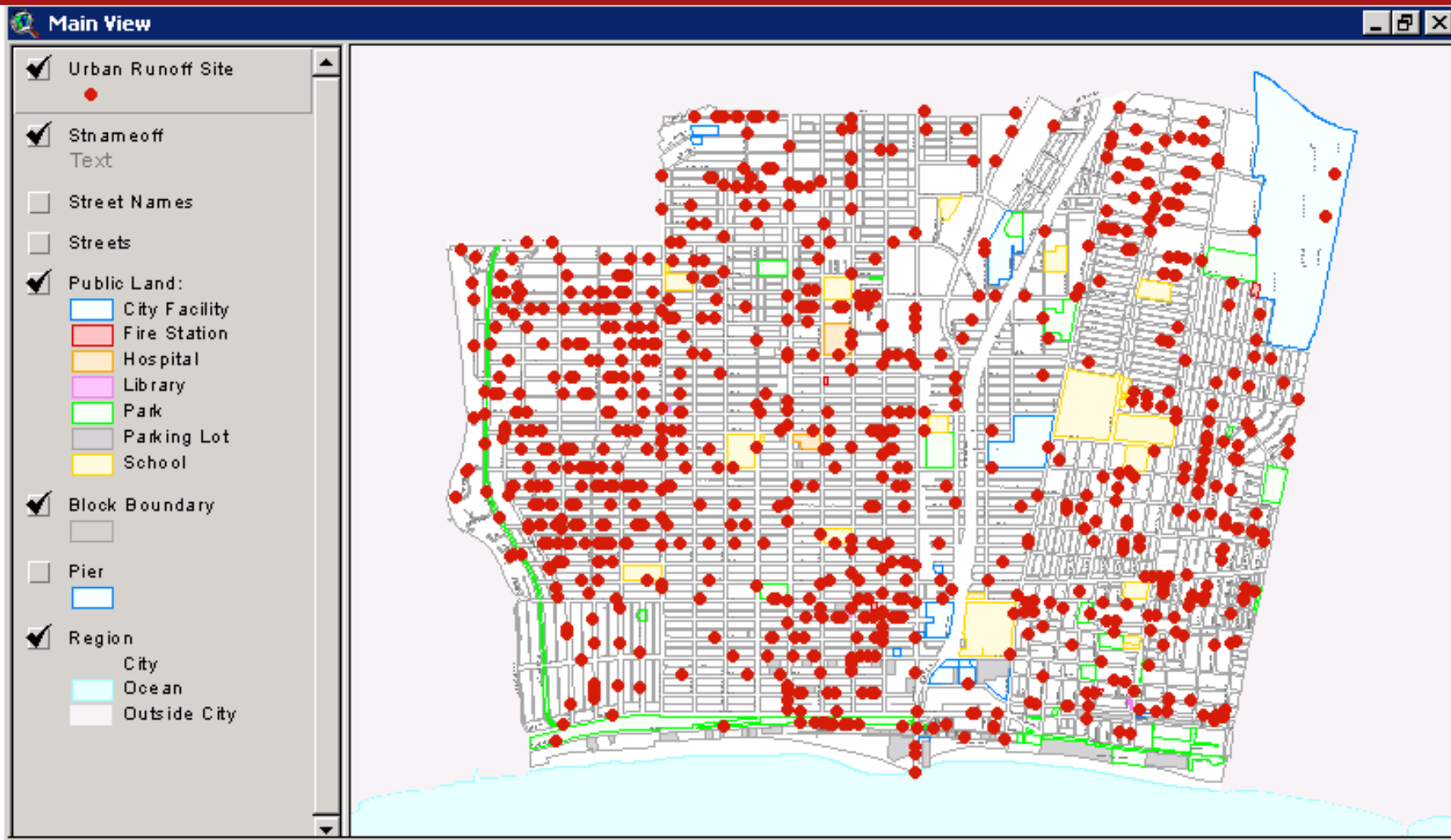
Dry Weather Runoff Harvesting System	Type of Use	Minimum WQ	Treatment Process	Permit Requirement
SMURRF-like Treatment system or equivalent	Landscape spray irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total coliforms < XXX • Fecal coliforms < XXX • No mini WQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-screening • Detention/ sedimentation • Disinfection – chlorination, UV or ozone 	
	Landscape sub-surface irrigation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-screening • Detention/ sedimentation • Disinfection – chlorination (tablet)???? Maybe no disinfection for sub-surface 	
	Water closet/urinal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total coliforms < XXX • Fecal coliforms < XXX • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-screening • Detention/ sedimentation • Disinfection – chlorination, UV or ozone or chlorine tablets ONLY • 	
	Clothes Washer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total coliforms < 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-screening • Detention/ 	

City of Los Angeles – Bureau of Sanitation – Watershed Protection Division3



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Summary of BMP Types & Totals

LID BMP Type	Totals
Biofilters	96
Cisterns - Use	4
Depression Basins	79
French Drains	18
Gravel Beds/Trenches	11
Infiltration Pits - Rock	803
Infiltration Pits - Plastic	57
Permeable Paving	22
StormTreat	2
Water Treatment - Reuse	1
Total	1,093
Non-LID BMPs	191
% LID BMPs/Total	85%



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Summary of BMPs by Watershed



BMP Totals Per City Sub-Watersheds

11-Mar-2009

<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Total # of BMPs</u>	<u>Total # of Parcels</u>	<u>%</u>
16th Street	61	940	6.5%
Airport	93	1,514	6.1%
Ashland	51	1,564	3.3%
Centinela	47	913	5.1%
Georgina	47	306	15.4%
Kenter Canyon	353	5,591	6.3%
Lincoln	144	2,487	5.8%
Montana	297	2,923	10.2%
Pico-4th	24	590	4.1%
Pico-Caltrans	32	912	3.5%
Pier	19	189	10.1%
San Vicente	27	611	4.4%
Wilshire	105	4,382	2.4%
Total	1,300	22,922	5.7%



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Summary of Permeability by Land Use



Impervious Areas Without BMPs V. With BMPs

11-Mar-2009

<u>Land Use</u>	----- Without BMPs -----		----- With BMPs -----	
	<u>EIA *</u>	<u>Perm</u>	<u>EIA *</u>	<u>Perm + IIA **</u>
Commercial	92.7%	7.3%	16.2%	83.8%
Government	65.2%	34.8%	1.2%	98.8%
Mixed-Use	97.3%	2.7%	24.3%	75.7%
Multi-Family	80.1%	19.9%	13.0%	87.0%
Single-Family	52.1%	47.9%	2.5%	97.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	69.9%	30.1%	8.1%	91.9%



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Summary of BMPs Costs by BMP

<u>BMP Type</u>	<u>Total # of Projects</u>	<u>Average BMP Cost/Project</u>	<u>Avg Project Cost</u>	<u>Avg Cost Per Gallon</u>	<u>% BMP Cost/Project</u>
Biofilter - Gutters	39	\$2,202	\$285,026	\$2.56	0.77
Biofilter - No Gutters	67	\$11,325	\$126,987	\$1.56	8.92
Diversion - 2 Stage	1	\$1,135,700	\$1,135,700	\$17.52	100.00
Diversion - Only	2	\$2,050,000	\$2,050,000	\$129.46	100.00
Filtering - Catch Basin Insert	26	\$21,986	\$2,951,173	\$2.79	0.74
Filtering - CDS	8	\$77,372	\$6,325,497	\$10.37	1.22
Filtering - Downspout Insert	4	\$14,525	\$718,750	\$1.10	2.02
Filtering - Sand Filter	1	\$193,300	\$24,153,900	\$11.04	0.80
Filtering - StormFilter	8	\$248,734	\$9,162,125	\$4.35	2.71
Filtering - Vortechs	1	\$60,000	\$29,000,000	\$2.38	0.21
Filtering - Vortex (general)	1	\$0	\$1,400,000	\$0.00	0.00
Green Roof	2	\$16,375	\$115,000	\$12.62	14.24
Infiltration - Concrete Vault	1	\$250,000	\$58,000,000	\$1.59	0.43
Infiltration - Depression Basin	82	\$3,465	\$132,354	\$1.19	2.62
Infiltration - French Drain	20	\$3,830	\$2,392,200	\$3.02	0.16
Infiltration - Gravel Bed	5	\$8,090	\$284,000	\$4.55	2.85
Infiltration - Perforated CMP	1	\$5,300	\$800,000	\$0.42	0.66
Infiltration - Pit (Gold Chamber)	7	\$42,392	\$4,877,571	\$6.46	0.87
Infiltration - Pit (Misc pipe)	1	\$60,000	\$9,450,000	\$5.65	0.63
Infiltration - Pit (Plastic Box Mod)	118	\$11,854	\$818,689	\$4.76	1.45
Infiltration - Pit (RainStore)	15	\$29,030	\$1,116,200	\$4.34	2.60
Infiltration - Pit (Recharger)	3	\$8,603	\$5,166,667	\$1.67	0.17
Infiltration - Pit (Rock)	836	\$6,348	\$896,591	\$2.86	0.71
Infiltration - Pit (StormCell)	3	\$6,977	\$530,667	\$4.35	1.31
Infiltration - StormTreat	2	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$1.44	100.00
Permeable Paving - Pavers	22	\$9,163	\$536,481	\$2.68	1.71
Permeable Paving - Porous Con	9	\$6,307	\$189,084	\$3.03	3.34
Reuse - SMURRF	1	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$37.05	100.00
Use - Cistern	5	\$152,800	\$12,092,800	\$4.13	1.26
Total	1,291	\$23,938	\$1,093,489	\$3.20	2.19



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Thank You



City of
Santa MonicaSM



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Sustainablesm.org



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